Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 21.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Association, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Julianna street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa,.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug6, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
TCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at this Inquirer Office

Poetry.

BABY LOOKING OUT FOR ME.

Two little busy hands patting on the window,
Two laughing, bright eyes looking out at me
Two rosy-red cheeks dented with a dimple;
Mother-bird is coming; baby don't you see?

Down by the lilac-bush, something white and azure,
Saw I in the window, as I passed the tree;
Well I knew the apron and shoulder-knots of ribbon,
All belonged to baby, looking out for me.

Talking low and tenderly
To myself, as mothers will,
Spake I softly, "God in Heaven
Keep my darling free from ill.
Worldly gain and worldly honors
Ask I not from Thee;
Keep from want and sin and sorrow
Keep her ever pure and free."
* * * * *
Two little waxen hands,
Folded soft and silently
Two little curtained eyes,
Looking out no more for me;
Two little snowy cheeks,
Dimple-dented nevermore;
Two little trodden shoes,
That will never touch the floor;
Shoulder-ribbon softly twisted,
Apron folded clean and white;
These are left me—and these only
Of the childish presence bright.

Thus He sent an answer to my earnest praying,
Thus he keeps my darling free from earthly stain
Thus he folds the pet lamb safe from earthly straying,
But I miss her sadly by the window pane,
Till I look above it: then with purer vision
Sad, I weep, no more the lilac-bush to pass,
For I see her, angel, pure, and white and sinless,
Walking with the harpers, on the sea of glass.

Two little snowy wings,
Softly flutter to and fro,
Two tiny childish hands
Beckon still to me below;
Two tender angel eyes,
Watch me ever earnestly,
Through the loop-holes of the stars
Baby's looking out for me.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT COMMENCES ITS SESSION AT NORFOLK.

Judge Underwood to the Grand Jury.

The United States District Court met on Tuesday last at Norfolk, Virginia, Judge Underwood presiding. The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors: J. R. Bigelow, Alexandria; Isaac Snowden, Fairfax; John T. Taylor, Alexandria; J. Gillingham, Fairfax; George C. Harris, R. Hodgkin, L. D. Harmon, C. W. Nowland, Alexandria; F. Dacordy, George W. Singleton, John T. Daniels, John H. Borum, William G. Webler, C. L. Cole, W. T. Harrison, Norfolk; William N. Tinsley, Jr. William Froy, Burnham Wardell, T. Eudley, Jr., Burnham Davis, Richmond; C. H. Whitehurst, Norfolk.

After the Grand Jury was sworn in Judge Underwood delivered the following charge:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The absence of the Chief Justice imposes upon me the duty of submitting to you some considerations for your direction. To the last Grand Jury assembled in this city my views in relation to the great crime of treason against the Government of the United States were fully presented, and were also so extensively published as not to require repetition.

But the liability of persons who were then subject to the parole agreed upon by the commanders of the armies which had been contending in daily conflict, was at that time an unadjudicated and embarrassed question. Happily, however, the universal concurrence of judicial and legal authorities with the opinion given by the court on that occasion, has relieved us of all doubt upon the subject.

We are also, from the changed condition of the country, as the smoke of battle is clearing away, more free to act in the administration of civil justice. Except in special cases the writ of habeas corpus is restored, and the restraints of the parole having been removed by the proclamation of peace, it becomes our duty to proceed in the investigation and punishment of some of the crimes which have been committed against our laws.

The omission of the last Grand Jury to find indictments against those who may be considered the principal criminals and greatest offenders against the national sovereignty, who were, in fact, the most prominent in position at the time they deserted their places in the Senate of the United States, and became leaders of the rebellion, has been misunderstood, and the President has informed the court that he is unwilling to advise proceedings against subordinates as Wirtz, while their superiors and more guilty leaders are not brought to justice. This court entirely agrees with the President in his often-repeated declarations, that treason is the greatest of crimes and ought to be signally punished, and that it is cowardly to punish the subordinate and comparatively insignificant, and allow the principals to escape. We also concur in the opinion that the leaders in the late rebellion may be treated as traitors or public enemies, as they were undoubtedly both by the laws of nations.

It is due, however, to the late Grand Jury to say that their omission to find indictments against the greater criminals, when presenting those of inferior position and prominence, was caused by the knowledge that the leaders had been previously indicted in Washington, and the jury was unwilling to seem vindictive, or to do any act not demanded by the sternest and clearest duty. Since that time the Attorney General has published his opinion that Washington is not the proper place of trial, but that the trial should be in Virginia, where the actual offenses had been committed. We therefore submit the matter to your consideration.

Much complaint has been made by our fellow-citizens of the North of the tardiness of our criminal prosecutions. We think it better, in imitation of the great and good martyred Lincoln, and in imitation of the Great Ruler of the Universe, whose judgments and retributions are slow but sure, that we should approach this great question of the punishment of the authors of the terrible and unprovoked rebellion with all possible deliberation, discrimination, caution and clemency, so that no unnecessary blood shall be added to the torrents that have already soaked the soil of our devoted State.

Those at the North who assail us seem to forget our peculiar circumstances. That education which is almost universal with them is here confined within very narrow limits; that the masses of the people with us who cannot read are necessarily dependent on the educated few for their opinions and conduct, and hense the necessity of greater care and discrimination in ascertaining guilt and inflicting punishment. It may be said that ignorance is not an excuse for crime in a free government, but the truth is, Virginia has never had a really free government, nor could freedom exist for any class where nearly half the people were held in abject slavery.

By an irrepealable law of nature, whenever we fasten one end of the chain upon a fellow-being the other and heavier end is linked around ourselves, corroding our bodies until the iron enters our very souls. We insist, therefore, that the masses of our people were so profoundly ignorant of the condition of public affairs, and so misled and deceived by the intensely selfish and wicked aristocracy, as not to be morally responsible for their participation in the late rebellion, and that it would be adding cruelty to injustice to hold them so.

To convince the most skeptical on this subject, let us look at the condition and history of the First congressional district in this State. That district contains more than four times the territory of the rich, prosperous, enlightened, happy, liberty-and-equality-loving State of Rhode Island; once the seat of learning and of boasted Virginia hospitality, the birth-place of four presidents of the United States, embracing the site of the first English settlement in America, the city of Jamestown, which, now more fallen than Tyre or Sidon, or Sodom or Gomorrah, has not enough of ruins even left for bats to flit or owls to hoot in.

In the nineteen counties of that district, there is not now, as its Representative in Congress thirty years ago boasted, a single newspaper published, and so long has the school-master been abroad, that probably more than three fourths of its native grown men and women can neither read nor write. Rhode Island, with its half million acres, has nearly double the population, ten times the wealth, enterprise and education, and contributes to the national treasury more than twenty times the amount of that district, with its more than two millions of fertile acres lying on both sides of the Chesapeake bay, and on the great rivers, James, York, Rappahannock and Potomac, having the greatest commercial, oyster and fishing capabilities of almost any district in the United States. What a forcible illustration of the truth that justice, equity, industry and virtue, or as the Bible says, "Godliness, is profitable for the life that now is as well as that which is to come. That righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

We would not object to the sentiment of the old and excentric member of Congress from the first district if he only referred to those treasonable newspapers which have advocated rebellion, for they have indeed been a curse to us all, bringing fire and sword, desolation and death, not only upon Richmond, but upon every extremity of the State.

If we earnestly consider the origin and enquire into the cause of our calamities; if we ask why have our rivers, like ancient Nile, run blood? why have we like the Egyptians been overwhelmed in a Red sea, while we were trying to prevent ourselves from escaping to a land of freedom? why have our first-born been cut down by tens of thousands until the voice of mourning and lamentation fills the land as it once did the land of Pharaoh? why have we suffered so many plagues as once visited the proud and stubborn oppressors of the old Israelites? we shall find the answers to be because in the language of reason and philosophy, we have made war upon the rights of human nature. Or, in the language of the old Hebrews, because we have oppressed the poor, and because the God of the poor is determined to write with His own hand His abhorrence of slavery and oppression all over our land in characters so legible that neither we nor our children's children can ever mistake His mind and Will in coming generations.

To our shame and disgrace it must be admitted that, so far as we are advised, every one of the numerous conflicts of races which have occurred in this State during the past year, has been the wanton and unprovoked work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and unresisting colored people. Why should we murder, rob, or interrupt them, burn their school-houses and churches, insult and attack the teachers, who in the cause of improvement and elevation and Christian charity, have come to us from the ever friendly North, in the same spirit that brought them in 1855 to this devoted city, when the scourge of yellow fever was here in its wrath. Let us not forget that then as now it was to the North and its generous people that we had to look in our want for aid and assistance.

Unless a stop is put to such violence and outrage upon the freedmen, we can never expect relief from the presence of Northern bayonets, and admission to the rights and privileges of the Federal Union; but we shall become the by-word and scorn of the whole civilized world. We shall be considered barbarians, and be justly excluded from the sympathies of all Christian men. It is your duty, gentlemen of the jury, to see to it that a people who were loyal and true to the nation's flag in the time of trial and danger shall be protected against the persecution of those who, fresh from scenes of treason and rebellion, are pursuing their victims with most infernal hate, for no apparent reason, except their fidelity and devotion to the country.

We fully appreciate the magnitude and difficulty of the task set before you—the monstrous wrong with which you are called to grapple, like the giant hydra, still lifts some of its many heads, which you must strike down, or they will continue to disturb the public tranquility. It would be childish to expect that so great an iniquity could be extirpated in a single year, or even in a single generation. It should be remembered that it had invaded every source of public, private, social, and domestic life. Not only did it control the political press and all political parties in this State, but, with rare exceptions, it spoke from all our pulpits, perverting the gospel of human brotherhood into the gospel of human chattelhood, and of the absolute submission of a part to the lust and avarice of the rest of human kind.

Our religious teachers had forgotten to preach the wrong of withholding the hire of labor, trading in the bodies and souls of our fellow-men, of separating husbands and wives, parents and children, and sending them to a returnless distance from each other, and from the homes of their living and the graves of their dead; and had become, with some worthy and glorious exceptions, panderers and apologists of the lust and violence of the master, who, in return for their services, were willing to feed them on the fat of the land. Our legislators, instead of following the Christian law requiring much where much is given, and proportioning accountability to the gifts and talents of nature, had established the reverse enactments, punishing the ignorant and uneducated, whom it was made a crime to enlighten, with death for many offences, which, when committed by the educated and privileged, were satisfied with fine or imprisonment.

Our courts of justice had proclaimed the infamous doctrine that dusky men had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and into this very temple of law a pious woman had been dragged as a criminal for an act which might almost invite an archangel to come down from the mansions of the blest—for teaching the poor children of oppression and of licensed wrong to read the Bible, and the laws made not to govern them, but to crush out of them every feeling of humanity.

"And worst of all and most to be deplored" was the prostitution of our homes, the very heart and seat of domestic purity, the poisoning of which is fatal to all moral vitality and death to public and private happiness. The subjection of the women of one complexion to the wild fury of unbridled licentiousness, and as a consequence denying to the women of our own complexion the holy rites of marriage, or making in thousands of cases those rites as much a mockery as a conscious traitor's oath, were proclaimed on every plantation in the bleached faces of the children of the slave women, bleached by the blood of the first families, until hardly half our births were of lawful wedlock, and until it would seem that masculine virtue must be nearly extinct in the proud circles of the chivalric aristocracy of the State.

Your duties, under these circumstances, are both difficult and dangerous, for you are called upon to oppose the worst passions of very desperate men, who will make vigorous efforts to verify their often repeated predictions that freedom would bring ruin and extermination upon the colored people, and it is possible that some of you may meet with violence for a faithful discharge of your duties, as one of the last Grand Jury has already done. But better, a thousand times better, to fall by the hand of the assassin, as Lincoln and Dixon have fallen, or die under the mockery of pretended forms of law, as our Saviour did, in the cause of freedom and humanity, than to shrink like cowards from our public trusts, in order to drag out a few more years of ignoble life before filling unhonored graves.

The laws of Congress which will guide your action are instinct with equity, and are ample, if fearlessly administered to check and humble the most defiant, differing essentially in this respect from the laws of our State Legislature, which, like those of an ancient heathen nation, seem "like cobwebs made to catch the weak, but to permit the strong to break through them." Yours is the rough pioneer work of removing the great obstructions of crime and violence from our midst, so that education, intellectual, moral and religious, education very different in kind and degree from the past, may come to cure the evils under which we suffer.

Where there is so much vice to be reclaimed, ignorance to be enlightened and misery to be alleviated, we may hope the teacher and the missionary will come, and that a culture and refinement will yet be seen approaching that which now blesses Massachusetts and New England, and that the time may be hastening when our people shall feel and act like brethren of the same blood, children of the same Almighty Benefactor, who permits all alike to range the same earth, breathe the same air, bask in the same sunshine, and dwell under the same celestial canopy, thus teaching our duty and inviting our imitation.

When joining in efforts for mutual aid, we shall forget the terrible past and the gloomy present; the bitter fruits of ages of violence and oppression on our side, and of misery, ignorance and degradation on the other. Since the adjournment of the last Grand Jury, the attention of the court has been particularly called to our disloyal press, by the highest military authority in the country, with a view to the punishment of its treason and excitement of rebellion.

While concurring entirely with the Lieutenant General and the distinguished soldier and accomplished lawyer who commands the department of Virginia, in the propriety of abating by military power such papers, during the supremacy of martial law, and recognizing the distinction between liberty and licentiousness, after mature reflection we doubt the policy of suppressing by the courts, papers treasonable as any even in this State.

Aside from an unwillingness to limit the freedom of the press, it is submitted that the cause of good government may gain more by the exposure of treasonable designs through the most disloyal press than it would by punishment and suppression. By restraint the disease would not be cured, but would only become concealed and more dangerous by concealment.

The vanity, egotism and heartlessness of our disloyal editors can, with their limited circulation, do little harm, except to themselves and their friends. Their attacks upon good men only display their own malignity, and greatly endear those they assail to the hearts and sympathies of the true friends of freedom and the country. It is not intended to urge these views, and they are submitted with great diffidence since they seem to conflict with such eminent patriotism and high authority.

Your attention is also called to the laws against counterfeiting and passing the counterfeit currency of the United States; and also to violations of the revenue and postal laws of the United States, with the hope that you will be troubled with but few cases under them, and after a short session be permitted to return to your homes conscious of a faithful discharge of your important duties.

After the judge concluded the charge, J. Gillingham, foreman of the jury arose, and after making a few remarks explanatory of his calling, "as a man of peace and goodwill to all men," he respectfully requested the judge to excuse him from serving upon the jury, as he felt himself totally incompetent to handle the tools spoken of in the charge. "He did not know how to use them." The judge held the request under advisement.

A marriage recently took place in South Carolina, wherein the bridegroom was eighty-eight, the bride fifty-five, and the pastor eighty-five. It was a runaway match the parents of the blushing damsel being averse to it.

SHALL ELEVEN DISAFFECTED STATES RULE AFTER FAILING TO RUIN THE GOVERNMENT.

Traitors must not be permitted to re-assume the influence and power they forfeited by going into Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1866.

The meaning of yesterday's (Thurday's) cordial unanimity in the House of Representatives among the original friends of the country—following fast upon the rejoicings of the Copperheads over what seemed to be irreparable divisions—is to be found in the fact that no patriot and sincere member of the Union Republican party can now conceal from himself that nothing remains but a resort to radical and uncompromising measures against the authors of the rebellion. "To this complexion have we come at last." Patient investigation, earnest seeking after moderate remedies, a full hearing of the leading rebels themselves, and even a repetition of a generous willingness to concede everything that could be asked by the architects of the rebellion, have only served to reorganize their savage revenge and resentment. Under Andrew Johnson's fatal encouragement, the rebel leaders have deliberately projected what has all the features of a new rebellion. The thrilling speech of Senator Nye, of Nevada, and the electrical invocation of Mr. Stevens before the vote was taken yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, were inspired by proofs of this conspiracy, so fresh and formidable that, to have refused to act upon them, would have been worse than madness; and I can easily conceive how the argument of the impassioned Senator and the appeal of the veteran statesman have quickened and fired the national heart. In a few days, the report of the joint committee will pass the Senate of the United States. The whole subject will then go to the people of the country. I have no fear of the result. Charitable, forgiving, and magnanimous as our countrymen are to others, even to the rebels—they owe something—do they not owe everything?—to *their own murdered martyrs.* And as they weigh in the light of these recent events, the insolence and ingratitude with which all their proffers of forgiveness have been received and rejected by the Southern leaders, they would be cliffs if they did not at once take their stand upon the rights which they have conquered, and upon the principles they have saved. What is the spectacle now presented in the South, beginning with Maryland and ending with Texas? *There is not, between these two extremes, one leader in the late rebellion who is not to-day the assailant of the representatives of the people, comprising more than three to one of the present Congress of the United States.* There is not a newspaper in the interests of these men that does not prescribe these statesmen and the masses for whom they speak and act in language only equalled by that which constituted the slaveholders' abuse immediately preceeding the war. Not when these papers were printed under the shadow of the rebel flag, protected by rebel cannon and prepared and circulated for the purpose of poisoning the Southern mind against the armed battallions under Grant and Sherman, were they more treasonable and cruel than they are now, all sheltered as they are under the pardon of Andrew Johnson, and reveiling in his approving smiles. *So insolent and defiant are these men in the assured immunity from danger, that they are absolutely waiting to be called upon again to take arms against those who defeated them on the field of battle.* In proof of this assertion you need not summon a single Southern Union witness. It is enough to read the speeches and the articles in the newspapers, and to study the diabolical atrocities of the rebel leaders. In Baltimore the rebel organs, suppressed by the military during the war, and revived under promises of loyalty and obedience, are filled with attacks upon Congress and the people of the North, and are demanding the right to govern the State they tried to plunge into rebellion. In many of the counties of Maryland the strong arm of military is frequently powerless to prevent returned rebels from murdering the colored people in cold blood, and from firing their school-houses and churches. The condition of things in Virginia, so powerfully described by Judge Underwood in his Tuesday's charge before the Grand Jury now in session at Norfolk, needs no additional words to prove the savage ferocity of rebel politicians, the Bœotian ignorance of the people, and the brutality of the press. These agencies are more than ever infuriated against the Government of our common fathers. In North Carolina the patriotic Governor Holden, speaking for the white loyalists, deliberately declares in his paper, the Raleigh *Standard,* of the 5th instant, that "things are getting worse and worse, and there is no room to hope for improvement under the present auspices;" and futhermore, that "the Northern people, speaking and acting through Congress, will never agree to admit the State while secessionists are in favor with the Administration at Raleigh, and while the true men of the State are under the ban. In South Carolina, coming after, and in overwhelming confirmation of the testimony of former military commanders, General Sickles declares it to be the duty of Congress to insist upon changing the basis of representation, and declares that the military cannot be removed for a long period without great damage to the interests of the Government and the rights of the freedmen. In Georgia, the veteran, Joshua Hill, speaking from a record illustrious for its patriotism and strong in the experience that springs from a thorough knowledge of this people, insists that Andrew Johnson's plan will only restore impenitent traitors to power; while, as to clinch this invaluable testimony, that sinister plotter, the recent Vice President of the defunct Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, coolly argues that rebellion is not a crime, and that the end of the war is simply the beginning of a new reign of treason. In Alabama, John Forsyth, the editor of the Mobile *Register,* who scarce attempts to conceal his contempt for his recent oath, formally nominates Robert E. Lee, chief of the rebel armies, as "the State-Rights Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1868" while responsive celebrations are held there in honor of the pirate Semmes, and in grateful worship of President Johnson. The fact that for every black man sustained out of the National Treasury, under the freedmen's bureau, there are five white dependents, and that the widows and orphans of the rebel dead are subsisted by the generosity of the National Government, has not extinguished in the hearts of these people the prevailing hatred of the hand that nourishes and protects them. We hear from Mississippi only through the invectives of the rebel press and the murderers of the colored race. What else need we say of Tennessee save to repeat the words of Thaddeus Stevens on Thursday last: "Let not the friends of secession sing their siren songs of peace and good will until they can stop our ears to the screams and groans of the dying victims at Memphis." From Louisiana we have no words of loyalty save those spoken through the newspapers conducted by colored men. All else is defiance of Congress, scorn of the North, and ridicule of the flag. Even as I write one of the local judges decides the civil-rights bill to be unconstitutional, and insolently repeats the Johnson argument that the present Congress is held in violation of the Constitution. The heroic Alexander J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of Texas, protests against the admission of the men who have been chosen by "the people," and declares their rebellious purposes to be more dangerous than ever. If it is necessary to extend this catalogue, look at Kentucky. The Louisville Journal, itself among the bitterest assailants of the radicals, and foremost in defence of Johnson's policy, only a few days ago used the following startling language:

"We assure the people of Kentucky that the peace harmony and safety of the State are more seriously imperilled now than they have been since the ruthless hordes of Buckner and Bragg were trampling down our soil. The same men whose treachery to the Commonwealth and the nation involved the country in civil war five years ago; the same men who robbed and encouraged the robbing of our banks; the destroying of our railroad bridges, the firing of the dwellings of our citizens, and sought to establish rebel previsional governments over our people, by wheih to coerce them into the whirlpool of treason, are perfecting a political organization in the State for the purpose of placing her political power exclusively in the hands of men, who, having been whipped at their own game of powder and ball, are now seeking to use the ballot for the achievement of their revengeful and political schemes."

In Missouri, the treason defeated in battle, and chastised at the ballot-box, catches hope and vengeance from a survey of the Southern field; and, under the lead of General Blair, the crusade against the test oath is renewed, and a demand for the return of the reconstructed rebels is insisted upon as preliminary to their reascendency in the State. These are the elements against which we must contend in the coming elections. *If the opposition to the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was confined only to the Copperheads of the North, it would be beneath contempt.* But when these are reinforced by the contrivers of the rebellion and their savage followers, the struggle assumes very different, if not formidable, proportions. The recent rebels and present enemies of the Republic, therefore, occupy the vantage of having *another* opportunity to fight for the *rights* which, it was suoposed, they had lost forever. Traitors who never till recently hoped to have part or lot in the settlement of these great questions, are now, through the agency of Andrew Johnson, *Invited to constitute the controlling spirits in his political party.* Thus encouraged, they boldly organize against the plan prepared by patriotic statesmen to secure and preserve the rights of all, North and South, black and white. *The loyal element in the Southern States, white and black, is utterly ignored by the President and his party. Every part of his policy is intended to humiliate them and elevate their oppressors.* He asks for the instant admission *only* of the authors of the rebellion; and when he assumes to speak of loyalty he does so with the keen consciousness that he is committing the deadly crime of excluding and therefore punishing the only true and loyal men in the eleven seceded States. His reliance is almost avowed to be upon the recent traitors alone. In their name the great Union party is to be broken up, and for their behoof the Republic itself is to be dislocated and destroyed. We can only have peace and restoration on their terms as spoken through his despotic policy. Choose ye! Shall these terms be accepted by the American people, or those embodied by their representatives in Congress? That is the question.

The congressional plan of reconstruction goes to the people not to humiliate nor to permanently exclude, nor even sufficiently to punish the authors of our country's woes—but to secure what has been saved, to strengthen what has been repaired, to establish on enduring foundations a truly Democratic Republic.

OCCASIONAL.

—*Philadelphia Press.*

CHLORIDE OF LIME AS A DISINFECTANT.

Always, during the prevalence of warm weather disinfecting agents should be libally used, but the present season, as a guard against the cholera, which may become prevalent in this country, there would seem to be a greater necessity than ever, to make use of every appliance for destroying offensive odors, and keeping the air about residences, workshops, &c., pure and sweet. No better agent for accomplishing this has yet been found than Chloride of Lime. It has been found also, to be a most excellent remedy for the destruction of vermin. A gentleman publishes the result of his trial with it for the latter object, in the London Builder, as follows:

Some years ago, I read in a French scientific periodical, that chloride of lime would rid a house of all vermin. I treasured up the information until an opportunity offered for testing its value. I took an old country house, infested with rats, mice and flies. I stuffed every knot and mouse hole with the chloride. I threw it on the stone floor of the diary and cellars. I kept saucers of it under the chests or drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture; in every nursery, bed or dressing room. An ornamental glass held a quantity at the foot of each staircase. Cowsheds, stables and pigstys, all had their dose, and the result was glorious I thoroughly routed my enemies; and if the rats, more impudent than all the rest, did make renewed attacks upon the diary, in about ten months, when probably from repeated cleansing and washing all traces of it, the chloride again routed them and left me master of my own premises. Last season was a great one for wasps. They could not face the chloride; though in the dining room, in which we had none—as its smell, to me most refreshing and wholesome, is not approved of by all persons—we had a perpetual warfare. And all of comfort for eight pence! Only let housewives beware that they place not the chloride in their china pantries, or in too close proximity to bright steel wares or the result will be that their gilded china will be reduced to plain, and their bright steel fenders to rusty iron, in a short time."

☞ Little three year old Jennie was playing very roughly with her kitten, carrying it by the tail. Her mother told her that she would hurt pussy. "Why no, I won't," said she; "I'm carrying it by the handle!"

A would be prophet, down South, lately said, in one of his sermons, that "he was sent to redeem the world and all things." Whereupon a native pulled out a Confederate shin plaster and asked him to fork over the specie for it.

A poet, speaking of the moon, said: She laid her cheek upon a cloud, like beauty on a young man's bosom. Oh!

A TRAGICAL FARCE AND A FARCICAL TRAGEDY.

It is usual to conclude the performance with the farce. After the "roaring extravagant," all look to see the green curtain drop and the actors go, each his sensible, every day way. The Fenians have hit on a different plan. They have given their farce—a right broad one, putting the audience on a wide grin, notwithstanding the tragic elements mixed up with the drollery—and now they gravely set about giving us the deepest tragedy on top of it. The curtain rose on the most side splitting opening scenes. The stage was crowded with comedians whose drolleries not Brougham of Florence or Williams could equal. Don Quixote was not more than their peer. The plot, the dialogue and the by play were so funny that we got tired of laughing. At last the whole thing culminated and brought down the house at Campo Bello. That we thought had finished it. We straightened our faces and waited for the curtain to fall. It was a relief, for with all the broad fun there had been mixed a vein of deepest sadness. Bridget the kitchen maid and Teddy the hod carrier had taken all this joke in sober earnest and had fed themselves on the hope they got from it; and had brought their hard earned dimes and quarters, thinking they would help free Ireland while they only paid the actors of the farce. It was a cruel undeceiving the fall of the curtain would bring to them and we were glad it had come before matters became any worse.

We were mistaken. The play was not played out, Head Centre Stephens, who had heretofore existed only to be talked about, has suddenly appeared upon the boards and announces that now a change of programme will ensue. No more farce, but only the grandest of heroic drama is on the bills for the rest of the entertainment, with the Head Centre as the central head and front. There have been bad goings on among the actors, says the Centre. They haven't been well up in their parts, but he won't have any of them accused until they have been fairly tried and found guilty. Campo Bello was a failure but you couldn't expect to conquer provinces with a company of raw recruits. Just wait till Stephens has, by his peculiar magnetism, gathered the enthusiastic volunteers by hundreds of thousands to his standard, then you will see such a marching up the hill—and down again—as will make you stare. There has been a suspicion of corruption at Union Square, so Stephens will have no more of Union Square, and of course there can be no more corruption. Some think, though this is not in Stephens, balcony speeches, that Killian can afford to make room for another, and that Union Square has yielded all it can reasonably be expected to. The poorer classes may rest assured *now* that their money will not be misappropriated. They must have earned considerable since they were last bled, and all that is now expected of them is to come up and deposit in the Stephenes box instead of the Roberts and O'Mahony boxes. Having done that they may be certain that the money will be used. So it was before, but Stephens will have it now. It is only fair after all to give him the same chance the others had. He may need the chance just as badley.

Well, the audience at this new play will be just as large as before. They may be a little less enthusiastic but not much. Hope and impulse and hero worship make up a large portion of the Irish character and the thought of seeing "poor Ireland" redeemed will stimulate the gulled patriots to new sacrifices even in the face of the late ludicrous failures. Meantime we look with interest for the next developements by the comedians. From the manner in which they go about their new play, their tragedy promises to be as funny as their farce was sad.—*Pittsburg Post.*

HOME CONVERSATION.

Children hunger perpetually for ideas, and the most pleasant way of reception is by the voice and ear, not the printed page. The one mode is natural, the other is artificial. Who would not rather listen than read? An audience will listen closely from the begining to the end of an address which not one in twenty of those present would read with the same attention. This is emphatically true of children. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem drudgery to study in the book; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of the educational advantages which they desire they cannot fail to grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood and youth the privileges of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. Let parents, then talk well at home.

WAKING GRANDMA WITH A KISS.—A sweet little incident is related by a writer. She says I asked a little boy last evening:

"Have you called your grandma to tea?"

"Yes. When I went to call her she was asleep, and I didn't know how to waken her I did't wish to *holler* at grandma, nor to *shake* her; so I kissed her cheek and that woke her very softly. Then I ran into the hall and said pretty loud, grandma, tea is ready. And she never knew what woke her."

Do we find anything more sweet, delicate and lovely than this in the annuals of poetry Can conventionality improve upon such politeness, spontaneous in the heart of a six years' old boy?

YOUTHFUL CONDUCT.—The line of conduct chosen by a young man during the five years from fifteen to twenty will, in almost every instance, determine his character for life. As he is then careful or careless, prudent or improvident, industrious or indolent, truthful or dissimilating, intelligent or ignorant, temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after years; and it needs no prophet to calculate his chances in life.

A WHITE man in St. Louis became enraged at a negro, the other day, and was about to strike him with a brickbat, when the colored man fell back on reserved rights. "Look here white man, don't you strike me with dat ar' rock—don't you do it, sar. I'd have you know dat when you strike me you strikes a Bureau!"

A PENNSYLVANIA seven-year old was reproved lately for playing out door with boys—she was "to big for that now." But with all imaginable innocence, she replied,

"Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em!"

Grandma took time to think.

ONE of the editors of a New Orleans paper soon after beginning to learn the printing

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MAY 25, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE NEGRO BUG-BEAR.

The history of the measures of the Copperhead party for the last ten years is summed up in that euphonious little word of five letters—NEGRO. It will not require an elaborate essay on our part to sustain this position. We might, it is true, ante-date at least twenty years, but the last ten are sufficient for our purpose.

The generation that preceded us was almost entirely in the interest of human bondage, and apparently only lived to rivet the chains of that bondage. No efforts were spared to make the free white man believe that the Negro was his greatest social antagonist. All the vices and deficiencies of the Negro were portrayed and arrayed to his disadvantage, until the vast majority of the illiterate and ignorant of the land accorded him only the rights and privileges of the brute. It was to the interest of the slave-breeder and slave-driver that this should be the prevailing public sentiment, and ten thousand different interests in opposition to freedom seconded this spirit of evil. All this had a tendency to create an overwhelming prejudice against the poor, weak, ignorant and helpless black man. And let it be said to the everlasting shame and eternal infamy of a party that strives to rule this God-given land of Freedom, that for the last ten years it has from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month appealed to no other prejudice than this hell-born spirit of opposition to him, who, by the foulest inhumanity that ever cursed this green Earth, was condemned to to serve as a bondman, and for no other reason than in conformity to God's law, the inhabitants of the torrid regions of the globe, do not have the same peculiar features, color and intelligence that our fair skinned Caucasians have.

The people, from the oldest down to the youngest, have infused this prejudice against the bondmen until the great majority of them are Negro-haters, we cannot denominate them anything else. Not that the kind, generous, and hospitable Negro has ever molested them in the least; oh no, but simply because he has a dark skin; for which he is no more responsible than those who hate him. He manifests every characteristic of humanity prominent with the white race, he worships the same God, expects to go to the same Heaven, and it is generally conceded that he will, yet in this world he is shunned and cursed by those, who in the next might find it advantageous to take a Negro's quarters.

This prejudice, the *great* Copperhead party, has cultivated with most assiduous care. It has been their constant concern, their entire stock-in-trade. Pick up a Copperhead newspaper, of any date since 1856, run your eye over its columns, and our word for it, the most striking headings will stand out in bold relief, emblazoning to the masses the fact that the Negro is at the bottom of something. "The Negro and Abolitionism!" were standing heads for many years, now it is "The Negro and Universal Suffrage!" The opposition have so long worked upon the prejudices of the ignorant that they cannot refrain from appealing in this manner. It has become a second nature to them. At the outset of a campaign the first matter to be determined is what use they can make of the Negro, or in other words the prejudice against him. They know that the Negro is harmless and that no one desires to give him more than the rights of a citizen, yet the moment they wish to carry a point, storm a redoubt, if you please, they set up a furious shout against the black man as if he were the hosts of Sennacherib. If they desire to carry a township election, a clerk, or an auditor, and that, too, in a district which has not a Negro within ten miles of it, they set up this Negro straw man and pummel away at him until they fill the eyes of the ignorant with a sufficient amount of dust to enable them to affect their purpose. From Governor down to auditor the tactics are the same, Negro! Negro this, and Negro that!

When, we ask, will those Copperhead demagogues learn that the people cannnot longer be deceived by their hypocrisy? For the last four years defeat has stared them in the face and overwhelmed them at every point, nevertheless they hold on to the same old tactics with a fondness that would be commendable were it for the advancement of a sacred cause. But we are happy to say intelligence is rapidly dispelling the dark mists and the advocates of infamy will learn to their discomfiture, that the prejudice will soon have disappeared and that the last hobby upon which they have for so long based their all will have departed.

CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.—Gen. Orris S. Ferry, radical Republican, was on Wednesday last elected U. S. Senator for six years by the popular branch of the Connecticut Legislature. The vote stood: O. S. Ferry, Rep., 132; R. D. Hubbard, Dem., 93; L. S. Foster, present incumbent, 7; Thos. H. Seymour, Dem., 1. The election in the Senate has been postponed for one week, and the Democrats are seeking to induce three or four Republicans to unite with them in voting for Mr. Foster, with what result we shall see.

City Election in Williamsport—Grand Union Victory.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 17.

The charter election held here yesterday resulted in the election of Major James Woods, the Union candidate for Mayor, by a majority of about *one hundred and fifty*—a Union gain of nearly *three hundred*. The Republicans also elected *eighteen out of the twenty-four members of the City Council*. Heretofore the Copperheads had a majority of the officers and entire control of the affairs of the town.

☞Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong minded women, who had about as little to do with fashion as the charming clouds.

THE COLORADO VETO MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State Government at present necessary for the welfare of the people in Colorado. Under the existing territorial government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts, beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation. If the Territorial system, which devolves the expenses of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments upon the United States, is for the present continued, they cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the National Executive power for the maintenance of law and order, against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State Government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaing the views of the people upon this particular question; 6,192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with a view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864. At this second election, 5,905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to be entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to overweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and a stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have less nor more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions, several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great.

When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous and important mining commercial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature, held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast, was 6,192, while at the irregular election, held in 1865, which is assumed as the basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5,905.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline in population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State if desired by the people.

The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the Enabling act, which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864, although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State. The result of the two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of New States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time and still remain unrepresented in Congress.

It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal Government, shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, that in the meantime no State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1866.

THE VIRGINIA UNION CONVENTION.

Substitution of Votes for Bayonets.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.

The Union Convention re-assembled today, Hon. John M. Botts in the chair, when Mr. Hill offered the following:

Resolved, That accepting as the settled policy of this Convention, the resolutions and reports agreed upon, we organize ourselves into a permanent political organization, to be known as the Union Republican party of Virginia.

Resolved, That a State Committee, consisting of nine members, be appointed by the Convention, to act until the meeting of the next annual convention of this party.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to proceed, as soon as in their judgment it be deemed advisable, in forming County Central Committees in each county of the State, the members of each County Committee to be appointed for the first year by the State Central Committee, and afterwards by the County Convention.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be invested exclusively with the power to call State Conventions of the party, and the County Central Committee be invested exclusively with power to call County Conventions of the party.

After some little debate the resolutions were adopted.

The following were reported by the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted.

Resolved, That while we rejoice that both the executive and legislative branches of the National Government desire the establishment of the great principle of equality of civil and political rights, we regret that they differ in opinion as to the legitimate means of gaining the same end, and we, whose interests are so much affected by this question, deem it our duty not to remain silent; therefore, as we are unable by any representation in Congress to take part in the national councils, we will do all we can to bring about the mutual wish of the President and Congress by initiating State action in favor of impartial qualified suffrage, which, in our opinion, is one of the requisites of a Republican form of Government.

Resolved, That the accountability of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government of a State to the whole people is the only safeguard against the enactment of partial and unjust laws, and the only sure protection against tyranny and oppression in the execution of all laws, so that if any considerable portion of the community is denied a voice in the election, that portion of the people will be denied such perfect protection as ought to exist in the right of person and property.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the right of secession was the principal issue of the late civil war, and that no policy of reconstruction is safe which does not provide against the possibility of that issue arising again.

Resolved, That while the late rebels affect to accept the situation, they not only hold the same opinions still, in regard to that issue, but openly advocate their views in that respect as the basis of party action in the future, we believe, for the purpose of accomplishing with votes what they have failed to accomplish with the bayonet.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Convention be authorized to appoint a committee of five or eight persons, whose duty it shall be to visit the President to ascertain his feelings with reference to the objects and action of this Convention, and that this committee be requested to get from the President and Congress their indorsement of our action.

Resolved, That the Union Republican party, of Virginia, believing that knowledge is power, and that an enlightened and virtuous people can never be enslaved, and that the maintenance and perpetuation of republican institutions depends materially upon the education of the masses of the people, therefore we are in favor of a system of free schools, whereby universal education may be disseminated.

The True Reason for the Veto of the Colorado Bill.

The apologists of the President are endeavoring to convince the people that he vetoed the bill providing for the admission of Colorado as a State, because the territory lacked the necessary population, and because the people thereof have given no clear or constitutional expression in favor of a State organization. If it were true that Colorado is deficient in population, and that the people of the territory did not apply for a State Government, the veto would be right. But the facts are against the President, and the developments since the communication of the veto to Congress, show that Johnson, in this act, as in almost all his other official acts, has been controlled by selfish and captious motives. It appears that the Senators elect from Coloaado were summoned, the night before the veto was sent to Congress to the White House, where they were manipulated by one of the President's private secretaries, who slyly informed them that if they pledged themselves to support "my policy," the act admitting their territory as a State would be signed. To this offer an indignant refusal was given. The Senators were next ushered into the august presence of the President, when the same offer was made them. The President of the United States did not hesitate to make the open bargain of crushing or elevating the people of a territory, giving or withholding from them a State Government, as they concluded to support or oppose the policy of the Administration. The Colorado Senators again rejected the humilitating offer, *and, as a consequence the Colorado bill was vetoed!*—We doubt if there is a fact in the history of the corruptions which have attended the career of all Democratic Administrations, equal in despotism and effrontery to the one above stated.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

The Quacks at Work on Cholera Preventatives and Cures.

The appearance of the cholera at New York has aroused the inventive genius of the quacks, and we have now advertised in every newspaper of the country, all sorts of potions, pills, liquids, powders and astringents which are recommended as either potent preventives or positive cures. Ignorant people and timid housewives will be certain to be impressed by these deleterious decoctions and compositions. They will first quack, pill powder and drench themselves, and after they have thus shattered their systems and invoked the attack of a prevailing epidemic, patients will call in a regular physician, and their friends will grumble if they are not instantly relieved and cured. There is something senseless in all this, which must either be provided for in time, or death will desolate many a household, carry panic to many a community, and decimate the country in spite of the efforts of the best quarantine regulations.

As we advance into the summer season to be tempted with its crops of indigestible vegetables and diarrhoea producing fruits, let the people learn to reject all deleterious food and rely on their regular physicians for relief in case of sickness. Abhor all quackery. Swallow no medicine unless it is prescribed by your regular family physician. Exercise judgment in the selection of your food, abstaining from gluttony, practising temperance, observing regularity and maintaining cleanliness. These are the simple preventives of disease. It is not what is not eaten and drank, but what a man eats and drinks which engenders disease. Exposure to night dews and damps—the almost contemptible frivolities of fashion in dictating the style of dress, irregular hours, habits of indolence and their consequence, filth of person, are sure to bring persons within the reach of a prevailing epidemic. Regular habits, regular physicians, temperance and cleanliness are the best preventives of all disease.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE STATE PRISONER.

The Indictment of the Grand Jury at Norfolk Against Jefferson Davis for the Crime of High Treason.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of Virginia, at Norfolk—May Term, 1866.

The grand jurors of the United States of America, in and for the district of Virginia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectively do present that Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb, and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert, and to stir, move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the city of Richmond in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force, and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy, and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, afterward, to wit: on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit, in and for the said district of Virginia, with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upward, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traiterously assembled and gathered did falsely assemble and join themselves together against the said United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dispose themselves against the said United States of America, and then and there, that is to say, on the said fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States, for the fourth circuit in and for the said district of Virginia, in pursuance of such, their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons so and aforesaid, traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in the manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare, levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace and dignity of the United States of America, and against the form of the statute of the said United States of America in such cases made and provided.

This indictment found on testimony of Jas. F. Milligan, George P. Scarbury, John Good, Jr., J. Hardy Hendren and Patrick O'Brien, sworn in open court, and sent for by the Grand Jury. S. H. CHANDLER,

United States Attorney for the District of Virginia.

A MONITOR TO GO TO EUROPE.

The continued carpings of the foreign press, especially that of England, against the American or monitor system of ironclads, and their assertions that such vessels could never cross the ocean, and were entirely useless in a heavy sea, are about to be disapproved by a practical test. An opportunity has been afforded by the passage of the joint resolution congratulating the Emperor and the people of Russia on the escape of that sovereign from assassination, and Capt. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been deputed to convey the resolntion to Russia and present it to the Czar. He will proceed thither in the monitor Miantonomah, sister ship to the Monadnock, which has recently made such a successful trip round Cape Horn to Valparaiso, on her way to San Francisco. The Miantonomah is now at Halifax, awaiting the arrival of Captain Fox, and will soon start on her voyage. After performing his errand to the Czar Captain Fox will take the Miantonomah to most of the principal European seaports for the purpose of examining the present condition of the navies of the Powers. It is easy to imagine the utter amazement that will be created by the advent of this iron monster in Europe, not only at her armament and complete impregnability, but at the refutation of the prophesies so fondly indulged in by the friends of broadside iron clads. The sight of such a vessel will do much to create a wholesome appreciation of the power of the American navy and the genius of the American people in conceiving and consumating such a work. It would be well were her commander allowed to demonstrate the power of his guns by a shot or two at one of the unwieldly broadside iron-clads of England or France. Were he allowed to do so, the fate of the ship would be forever sealed, for it would quickly be sent to the bottom. There is little doubt, however, that the opinion held abroad concerning these vessels will be radically changed by the trans-atlantic trip of the Miantonomah.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Outrages in the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The official report of Generals Fullerton and Steadman upon the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, is published. It is quite lengthly, and reviews with vigor, the action of some of the agents who are accused of robbery, cruelty, and fraud. The report concludes:

Complaints have been made to us by planters, that these agents of the Bureau use the power of their position to obtain the control of the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling manifested toward the Bureau on the part of the planters, is attributable to this fact. The arbitrary power exercised by the officers and agents of the Bureau in making arrests, imposing fines and inflicting punishments, disregarding local laws, and especially the statute of limitations, creates prejudices against the United States Government. If the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power, but in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law. We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the withdrawal of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia and the transference to the officers commandings the troops of such duty as it may still be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

☞It has been asked, when rain falls does it ever get up again? Of course it does in *dew* time.

The Union State Central Committee.

This committee met yesterday afternoon at the National Union Club House, a large majority of the members being present. Col. Frank Jordan, chairman presided, and F. H. Rauch, Esq., of Berks county, was appointed secretary *pro tem.* The usual subcommittees were appointed and arrangements made for future meetings of the principal committee. On motion Wm. H. Kemble, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed treasurer, and the chairman was authorized to appoint three permanent secretaries. Messrs. George W. Hamerseley, of Germantown, A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, and J. Robley Dunglison, of Philadelphia, were selected as secretaries, and the appointments were subsequently unanimously confirmed.

The proceedings of the meeting were entirely harmonious, and the reports from all parts of the Commonwealth were of the most flattering character. The members of the committee are determined to prosecute the campaign with energy and zeal, and are sanguine of electing our gallant standard-bearer, General Geary, by an immense majority.—*Press.*

The Contrast

The Democratic journals throughout the country are very extravagant in their abuse of the Senate for refusing to confirm the recent appointments of the President. We would invite their attention to the following extract which we take from a speech made by Andrew Johnson in the Senate of the United States in 1860:

"How has Lincoln been elected, and upon what basis does he stand? A minority President by nearly half a million votes; but had the election taken place upon the plan proposed *in my amendmnet to the Constitution* by districts, he would have been this day defeated. But it has been done according to the Constitution and according to law. I am for abiding by the the Constitution; and in abiding by it, I want to maintain and *retain my place here and put down Mr. Lincoln, and drive back his advances upon Southern institutions, if he designs to make any. Have we not the brake in our hands? Have we not got the power? We have. Let South Carolina and her Senators come; and on the 4th of March next, we shall have a majority of six in this body against him. This successful sectional candidate, who is in a minority of a million or nearly so, on the popular vote, cannot make his Cabinet on the 4th of March next unless the Senate will permit him.*"

"Am I to be so great a coward as to retreat from duty? I will stand here and meet the encroachments upon the institutions of my country at the threshold; and as a man, as one that loves my country and my constituents, I will stand here and resist all encroachments, and advances. Here is the place to stand. Shall I desert the citadel and let the enemy come in and take possession? No. *Can Mr. Lincoln send a foreign minister or even a consul abroad unless he receives the sanction of the Senate? Can he appoint a post master whose salary is over a thousand dollars a year without the consent of the Senate?* Shall we desert our posts, shrink from our responsibilities and *permit Mr. Lincoln to come with his cohorts as we consider them, from the North to carry off everything?* Yes we are defeated according to the forms of law and the Constitution; but the real victory is ours—the moral force is with us."

Andrew Johnson was then as now a member of the Democratic party, and the advice he then gave Democratic Senators is as good now as then. He prides himself upon his record, and here is his declared purpose, when a Senator, to refuse his sanction to any of the appointments of Mr. Lincoln.—*Exchange.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately.

D. F. BUCK.
C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

CANVASSERS WANTED, at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U. S. to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has printed blank page opposite each photographs for a complete record of the husband, wife and, each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
611 Chestnut st.
mar30:2m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUMBER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to

CHAS. H. ANDERSON'
Huntingdon, Pa
b23:3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:4y

GEARY! CLYMER

We have Photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address BARTLESON & CO.

may4:2m 611 Chestnut street.

BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

OF THE

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6mo.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ap6:2m.

WHO? WHO? WHO?

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man*, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,
611 Chestnut street, Phila.
may4:2m.

THIS WAY.

The Books of J. B. Farquhar, Esq., are in my hands for collection and settlement. Suits will be brought on all unsettled claims on his books from and after the first day of June next without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, May 11, 1866, 3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing by Hunting, Fishing, and in every other manner, upon the premises of the subscribers in Bedford township, as they are determined to enforce the law against all not complying with this notice.

HENRY DIBERT,
WM. PHILLIPS.
may4:3t

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF,
THOS. McCOY,
Executors.
ap16:6t

NOTICE *TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.*—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,
President.
mar2:3m

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial." Great inducements offered than by any other published. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978. Apl. 13, 1mo.

AGENTS WANTED!

To sell the Great American Puzzles, the cheapest and most wonderful puzzles of the age. Agents can readily make from $10 to $20 per day. I will give any agent $100 if he will sell 50,000. Send 30 cents for sett of puzzles. All orders sent by mail free. PHILIP HILL, Importer of Fancy Goods, 259. Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of the best Needle. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. April 13:1mo.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell *Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster*, the *best* and *cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m.

WANTED! Agents. Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the Celebrated

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine

PRICE $18.00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for discriptive Circulars. Address, SECOMB & CO, Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

April 27 1m.

WM. HARTLEY.....S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER

Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, 1866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade,

now invite the public to examine their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

IRON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Liberty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Demar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GRAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and Harvesting Implements in great variety and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and traw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great *Anti Cog Wheel* wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality. Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never used any other than the *"common truck,"* try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley & Metzger's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 *GREEN CASTLE* Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARMER MOWERS" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheper, and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for *Mineral Water*, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

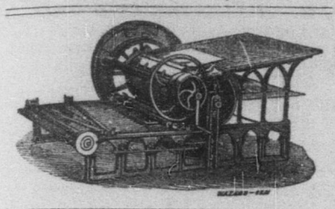
FISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS lines etc, etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

50 *BEREA GRIND STONES* and fixtures at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST White Wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S TO get

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union voters of Bedford county will meet at their respective places for holding elections, in the various townships, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, on Saturday, June 23, 1866. It will be the duty of the several Vigilance Committees to hold an election on said day, between the hours of 2 o'clock, P. M. and 6 P. M., for the election of two Delegates, from each election district, who shall assemble in Convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, June 26, next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the selection of conferees to meet similar ones from the other Counties of the District, to nominate a member of Congress, State Senator, and members of the State Legislature; also to place in nomination one person for Prothonotary of Bedford county; also persons to fill the offices of Sheriff, Associate Judge, Commissioner, Poor Director, Auditor and Coroner, to be supported by the voters of Bedford county at the next General Election; to appoint a County Committee for the current year, and take such other action as may be deemed essential to the success of the party in the present political campaign. A faithful and hearty compliance with the above request is respectfully and earnestly enjoined upon the friends of the Union and the Constitution.

J. R. DURBORROW, Chm'n.
M. A. POINTS. Secretary.
Bedford, May 25, 1866.

To the Soldiers of Bedford county.

BEDFORD, May 15th, 1866.

In pursuance of a call by Major Gen. John F. Hartranft, issued at Harrisburg, May 1st, 1866, and by the authority of the Soldier's Convention, held in that city on the eighth day of March, 1866, the soldiers of Bedford county are respectfully requested to meet in Convention in Bedford, on Saturday the 26th day of May, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing five delegates to attend the Soldier's Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, on the 5th of June, 1866. Non-commissioned officers and privates serving in the late war with treason and rebellion should particularly interest themselves in seeing that Bedford county be properly represented, as matters of importance relative to the equalization of bounties, lands, &c., will be brought before the Convention.

D. S. ELLIOTT,
B. Mc. BLYMYER,
ALEX. LYON. } Committee.

Wm. Line, A. B. Carver, David Prosser, Harry Burket, Lemuel Evans, Albert Smith, David Weaverling, H. C. Lashly, Joseph Miller, Alex. K. Shimer, John Robb, Espy Gollipher, John Sams, Abraham Carpenter, Wm. B. Filler, Joseph Messersmith, Joseph Byers, David F. Keagy, Wm. F. Wilkinson, Wm. Ruberts, John L. Meloy, David B. Armstrong.

☞ The Presbyterian Church near St. Clairsville will be dedicated to the worship of God on the 1st Sabbath of June. The services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public are respectfully and cordially invited to attend.

☞ Messrs. Berkstresser & Smith have opened a clothing store in Anderson's Row. Their stock is represented to be all that could be desired. Those wanting "fits" had better apply to them without delay.

SOLDIERS OF BEDFORD COUNTY ATTENTION.—You are called upon once more—this time for peace and not for war. Rally around the flag once more, and show to the world that four years of war has not dampened your military ardor. A meeting for the purpose of enrolling and organizing a Militia company will be held in Bedford, on Saturday, May 26, 1865.

S. DICKERHOOF,
W. G. RIFFLE.

☞ Attention is called to the card of the "Morrison House," Huntingdon, Penn'a., in another column of this paper. This new hotel is immediately opposite the Central Railroad Depot and is all that any one could desire. Huntingdon has long demanded a first class hotel and Mr. Morrison deserves great credit for supplying the necessity. We think it the best house on the railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and cannot speak in too high terms of it.

ANOTHER OIL STRIKE.—The Bedford County Oil Company have struck oil again at a depth of 500 feet or in that neighborhood. This is the fourth strike claimed by the operators. Heretofore the opinion has generally prevailed that there was no oil east of the Allegheny mountains, but the success of this experiment wipes out this theory. There appears to be a general disposition to contribute means to make the trial a most thorough one. It is thought that other companies will be organized in a short time and commence operations. Hurrah for old mother Bedford! to her great beds of coal and iron she is about to add that other invaluable product, oil.

☞ We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Wills, Iredell & Jenkins, Norristown, Penna. a small volume entitled "The history of the One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry." The author, Oceola Lewis, gives all the facts pertaining to that organization from the enlistment to the muster out of the Regiment. It should be in the hands of every one who had a friend in that organization. Mr. William Foster is the agent for this county and will furnish it to all those who may desire to retain a memorable record of those brave men who were willing to sacrifice all for the suppression of the monstrous rebellion.

DEATH OF A SUBSTANTIAL CITIZEN.—This community has lost one of its most substantial and prominent men in the person of ESPEY L. ANDERSON, Esq. Mr. Anderson died on the 12th instant, at his residence in this place. As the proprietor of the Bedford Springs he was known by all the leading characters of the land. His many friends mourn his untimely end. Those who knew him knew him but to respect him. None knew him better than Mr. A. G. Allen, for many years Superintendent at the Springs, who in a private communication to us speaks of him thus:

"I have been doing business for Mr. Anderson for the last thirteen years, to the amount of thousands of dollars annually, and I must say that up to the time of his death, there has never been a scratch of a pen between us. Whatever arrangements or agreements made between us, Mr. Anderson fulfilled his part to the letter. He was one of the most honorable, honest and just men, it has ever been my lot to do business for. This or any other community can ill afford to loose so good a citizen."

THE HUCKSTERING LAW.—Last week we published the Huckstering Law as we found it in one of our exchanges, and we presumed that the copy was correct, but we have since been informed, authoritatively, that the bill we published was a copy of the original bill read in place instead of the one passed by the Legislature. We have made the correction and present it now in a corrected form to our readers:

AN ACT, In relation to huckstering in the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, to huckster, buy, or barter for, within the limits of the counties of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton and York, with the intention to sell or dispose of to any person or persons outside of the said counties, respectively, butter, eggs, dried fruit, veal, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks or other poultry, without first taking out an annual license from the treasurer of said counties respectively, which said license the said county treasurers are hereby authorized to grant to all applicants upon the payment of the following sums of money, to wit: to persons residing within the county in which he or she or they make application for a license to huckster with one horse and wagon the sum of ten dollars, and for such license with two or more horses and wagons the sum of fifteen dollars, and to persons residing without the county in which application is made for a license to huckster with one horse and wagon the sum of fifty dollars, and for such licenses with two or more horses and wagons the sum of one hundred dollars. *Provided*, That the treasurer granting such license shall be entitled to the sum of three dollars for each license so granted, which shall be paid by the applicant at the time of receiving said license. *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent merchants or store-keepers from disposing of or sending to market any where any produce, marketing or poultry mentioned in this act which has been taken in at their store or place of business from persons producing the same. *And provided further*, That merchants or store-keepers using or employing a horse and wagon to gather up produce, marketing or poultry after the manner of hucksters shall in addition to the sum they are now required by law to pay for their licenses as merchants or store-keepers pay fifty per centum of the amount fixed in this act for licences to hucksters.

SECTION 2. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be sentenced to pay a fine of $50, one-half thereof for the use of the county in which such conviction was had, and the other one-half thereof for the use of the informer and in default of the payment of such a fine such person or persons shall undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of such county for a period not less than twenty nor more than thirty days.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Order of Good Templars, composed of delagates from the various lodges in the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Blair, assembled in Hollidaysburg on the 17th inst. There was a good representation and the proceedings of the meeting were characterized by the greatest harmony and possessed of unusual interest.

At night, a large, intelligent, and appreciative audience assembled in the Court House to listen to a decidedly able and eloquent Lecture by D. J. Neff, Esq. of Altoona. The delegates from the Bedford Lodge were Messrs. J. R. Durborrow and M. A. Points, who were very pleasantly entertained by Miss Coolbroth, to whose kindness and generous hospitality we are sensibly affected with feelings of lasting gratitude. The next Convention will be held at Bedford in August next. The cause of Temperance is progressing in our sister counties and its friends are working in hope.

COLORADO.—An idea of the value of some claims (100 feet each), in this district, may be formed when the fact is considered, that it often occurs that they yield millions of dollars, and have in several instances been sold for $29,000 per foot. Mr. Fields, from 33½ feet of the Bobtail Lode has taken out already over $200,000 in gold, and $266,000 has been offered and refused for 33½ feet of this same lode, equal to $800,000 for a claim of 100 feet

The opinion entertained by those abroad of claims in this district, is shown by the following:

"English capitalists have purchased £600,000 of the Colorado mining lands, and their agents and employees are now *en route* to develop the same. The claims are principally in Russell and Trail districts, and a recent purchase has been the Seaton Lode of 1,000 feet, for which they paid £100,000."

As will be seen by advertisement on third page, *all* the properties of the Virgin Gold Mining Company are in this district, and that "original interests" in this company may now be had at $100 each. They are offered at this price, not only to afford the man of moderate means as well as the capitalist an opportunity to secure an interest in this region of inexhaustible wealth, but also, in order to get the list filled at once and to prevent any delay in the organization of the company. Those who have not as yet sent in their subscriptions should at once do so.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—In the U. S. Circuit Court at Pittsburg, on the 9th instant, Judge McCandlass made the following order:

"That the issue granted by the order of December 16, 1865, be tried at Williamsport on the 24th of June, 1866, when it will be for the complainant to show to the satisfaction of the jury that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have not abused or misused their corporate privileges, within the true meaning of their charter and its supplements, and that this shall be taken as the issue to be submitted to the jury."

RARA AVIS.—A large pelican was shot, on Wednesday last, on Dunning's Creek, a few miles from this place, by Mr. Thomas Miller. It measured 9 feet from tip to tip of its wings, 5½ feet from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; the bill itself being 14½ inches in length, and supplied with a pouch of yellow skin underneath capable of holding rations for a week. Its color was white, excepting the wings which were tipped with black. Truly this was a *rara avis in terris.—Gazette, May* 18.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.—INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS UPON THE BORDER FARM.—OIL IN GREAT QUANTITIES FOUND.—Hererofore, everything in this region has been going on in anything but a business manner, but within the past few days several engines have been but upon the ground and already two have been set at work. These are upon the famous Border farm. This farm contains two hundred and forty acres and has been purchased by a company from Wellsburg, Va.

There are now five successful wells upon this property one of which is doing wonders. The well in question is the Ohio Salt Creek Co, well. Their engine was set to work last Friday. It may sound rather like a "fish story," but the yield has been sixty barrels of heavy petroleum in every four hours. At this calculation the production of this single well is three hundred and sixty barrels every 24 hours. This oil brings twenty dollars per barrel. Therefore the institution is worth seven thousand two hundred dollars per day, two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars per month, or two million, five hundred and ninety two thousand dollars per year.

Now who does not like the look of such figures and who would object to a personal and practical demonstration of something like this? Certainly it must be a solid comfort, for the share holders to watch the movements of this magnificent well, and I am sure it is enough to give a spectator either the blues, or the "fever."

All the rest of the wells in this region may be as good as the one belonging to the Ohio Salt Creek Co., if an engine could only be set at work upon them. The O. S. C. Co., have made another strike, in a well across the creek from the one now in operation. It will be pumped immediately, and thoroughly tested. The show is good, and they are expecting a rich yield from it. The company owning this Border Farm are stocking it at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which are as reasonable terms as one could ask for on such property. Already half the shares (one hundred dollars each) are taken up, and this, before the company is organized and incorporated. Books will be opened in Zanesville, giving any person in this section of country a choice chance for a sure investment.—*Zanesville Courier.*

The above is a very wild statement and hits wide of the mark, but we have the assurance of the most reliable parties that those wells are yielding splendidly. The income to the owners will be very handsome. There appears to be great excitement now among the Ohioans on the subject who have heretofore hooted at the idea that oil was there in paying quantities. Our Woodberry friends will all become millionaires we are afraid. If they have any spare shares we hope they will send them up this way.

☞ The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthqnakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arrising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Agents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES

All persons desiring us to announce their names for the various nominations to be made by the Republican County Convention will be charged as follows: Senator and Representative $4.00; Prothonotary and Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner $2.00; all others $1.00. Cash or a responsible name to accompany the announcement:

LEGISLATIVE.

To the Union Voters of Bedford county:

I would most respectfully offer myself as a candidate for Representative to the General Assembly, subject to the decision of your County Convention. In submitting my name for your support, I urge no superior claims, but pledge myself, if favored with your confidence, to advocate the adoption of such Legislation as will fully meet the requirements of the District. I shall labor constantly for such measures as will tend to the developement of our boundless resources, and first and foremost, I shall endeavor, to the extent of my ability, to secure the construction of the great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, in which the Southern tier of counties are so vitally interested, *by the enactment of a Free Railway Law.*

It is unnecessary for me to allude to my political sentiments; in the future as in the past, I shall support, most heartily, those principles which have been, and are now, advocated by the Republican party, and which, I am satisfied, must be adopted to secure the permanency of Republican institutions.

J. R. DURBORROW.

Bedford, May 25, 1866.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable person for the nomination of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. C. EVANS as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM KARNS, of Hopewell township, as a suitable person for the nomination of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce HENRY S. FISHER, of South Woodberry tp., as a suitable person for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

MARRIED.

April 17th, by Rev. W. G. Ferguson, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. ROBINSON to Miss REBECCA RICE, both of Bedford co.

By the same, at the same time, and place, Mr JOHN ELWELL to Mrs. ELIZABETH HANKS, both of Bedford co.

By the same, at the residence of the bride's mother, May 10th, Mr. HENRY H. HIXON, of Fulton county, to Miss ANNIE R. SPARKS, of Bedford county.

DIED.

In Middle Woodberry tp., this county, May 11th, Mrs. MARY, wife of Andrew Stephey, aged 58 years, 6 mos. and 26 days.

On the 14th inst., JAMES KINTON, of this place; aged 33 years, 6 months, 16 days.

On the 13th inst., JESSIE BENTON, only daughter of William and Mary Shuck, of this place; aged 5 months and 7 days.

How sweetly, in the embrace of death, sleeps the innocent babe! Exempt from all the ills to which flesh is heir, its happy soul now mingles with the spirits of the just. The child was beautiful and lovely; but what has all mortal beauty to compare with the beauty of the saints, in that day when they shall shine forth as the sun in their Father's kingdom?

Dear Parents, weep not—God hath recalled his own. Jessie "is not dead, but sleepeth," and she will appear ten thousand times more lovely in the morning of the resurrection.

"Why should we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at death's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To recall them to his arms."

A. R. MILLER, Pastor.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., May 24.

Flour	$9.50a10.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	1.80	Sugar	15a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	85	Shoulder	16
Oats	35	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	30	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	1.25	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

Farm, Garden & Household.

FLAVOR OF FRUIT IMPROVED BY PRUNING.

An article in the *Journal of Horticulture*, has the following very judicious remarks on the propriety of thinning fruit:

The flavor of fruit, barring extreme sunless seasons, is entirely under the control of the gardener. A clever man can command flavor; a dull man, when he finds his fruit flavorless, makes idle excuses, which should never be listened to. If a tree trained to a wall be allowed to ripen, say ten dozen of fruit, when five or six dozen only should have been left, they, although they may be of a fair size and color, suffer in flavor to an extent scarcely credible.

How often has the gardener had occasion to complain of his pears not being good, although produced on fine trees trained against walls. He complains of the season; but it is in most cases owing to the trees being allowed to bear just double the number they ought to have done.

The following ought to be inscribed on every wall, and in every fruit and orchard house.

By thinning you make indifferent fruit good. By crowding you make good fruit bad. If very fine and high-flavored fruit be wished for a tree capable of bearing three dozen of medium sized peaches should be allowed to bear only twelve or fifteen. This thinning is terrible work for the amateur. It is like drawing a tooth, and every fruit that falls to the ground creates a pang; but it must be done. A small, sharp pen-knife is the best instrument to employ, and is much better than tearing off the fruit with the finger and thumb. A well formed peach or nectarine tree, be it bush or pyramid, with its fruit properly thinned and nearly ripe, is one of the most beautiful articles the skill of the cultivator can produce.

Let any one who is raising fruit try the experiment this season, by thinning the fruit on a single tree of apple, peaches, pears, plums, &c., where the fruit is too abundant, and he will next year treat all his trees in the same way.

A FEW HINTS.

Tomatoes, unless already done, can now be set out with tolerable safety. Should cool nights, likely to bring frost, come, the plants should be covered with old paper, boxes or flower pots. Little is gained by early transplanting. A single night may retard the grown for two weeks, and put them behind those set out a week or ten days later.

Egg plants do generally better by not being set out before the first of June. If the season is very favorable the last week in May can be ventured on. There is no plant so sensitive of cool nights as this. As soon as the weather becomes hot, both the Egg and the Tomato plants should be mulched.

The Yellow Radish for summer use can now be planted. This variety seems to do better than any other for the very warm weather.

Now is the time to destroy the steel-colored bug on the young grape buds. The surest way is to go over the vines every morning for a week or ten days and pinch them to death. They can now be easily seen. One must be expert in catching them, as sometimes they fly, but generally leap away if the branch is shaken. They eat, in their present form, the fruit buds, destroying them sometimes entirely; while their progeny, in the shape of a small dark worm, feed upon the leaves, and if let alone will in some seasons seriously damage the crop. They select the older vines. We have never seen any upon vines under five years old.

Radishes sown around cantelope hills will protect the young plant from the depredations of the striped bug. The insect prefers the radish leaf to the cantelope.

A good dose of salt helps the product of the Asparagus bed, and at the some time destroys all grass and weeds, otherwise so very troublesome.

Violets should be transplanted in shady places as soon as summer weather sets in.

Flower seeds should now be in the ground. The spring has been so cool up to within a few days that seed was better out of than in the ground.

Evergreen trees, hedges and young fruit trees should be carefully forked around and all grass removed. Trees set out this spring should be well mulched.

Curled Lettuce heads and stands summer weather much better than the Cabbage Lettuce, which is the best for hotbeds and early out door planting.

Okra may be planted from now to the end of the month. Plant in drills, and thin out to about a foot apart. Drills about two and a half feet.

NO FENCES IN GERMANY.—The Secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Society has been travelling in Germany. Speaking of the country near Dresden, he says: "Every foot of the land not in forest is cultivated. There are no fences; the field is plowed up to the roadside, and fruits and flowers are grown by every roadside that I have traveled; no one disturbs them. The cattle, sheep and swine are kept in the stables, or, if taken out, are under the charge of a shepherd or herdsman. Here and there dotted over the landscape, we saw sheep in pasture, but have seen no cattle or swine running about loose. The genus 'loafer' is unknown here."

THE FIRST GRAPE GROWER.—The earliest account of the cultivation of the vine is found in Genesis ix, 20: "And Noah began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard." We are not informed as to the kind or quality of the grapes he planted, but we have abundant testimony that they make good wine in which the alcoholic element was amply developed, as Noah's own testing of the qualities showed. The country in which Noah resided is supposed to be Armenia, a land still famed for its grapes and wine.

BARLEY.—The *Canadian Farmer* says: "Our last year's crop of barley brought us about five millions of dollars, four-fifths of which found a market in the United States." Now that the reciprocity treaty is termined, a duty of 15 cents per bushel must be paid on all imported. The brewers of Philadelphia, New York, &c., are petitioning Congress to reduce this duty to 5 cents per bushel.

DIARRHEA IN CATTLE.—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, cures it in this way:—Take half a pail of bran and pour boiling water on it and cover with thick cloth until nearly cool, then strain and give the tea to the afflicted animal. Two or three doses is very sure to cure and can do no hurt.

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

!!! BEWARE! !! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Bedford, Pa.
By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

J. L. LEWIS.

Having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by H. C. Reamer, takes pleasnre in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Cities, with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMEBY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
and CHIMNEYS.

Best brands of
CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c.

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
consisting of the best perfumes of the day—Colone, Soaps, Preparations for the hair, complexion and teeth; Camphor oil for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair brushes, Combs, Port Monies, &c. &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Cap, and Mourning Paper. Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. &c. Also a large quantity of books, which will be sold very cheap.

Best quality of COAL OIL to be found in the market, Coal oil Lamps, Hinge burners, can be lighted without removing the chimney, all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning coal oil. Lamp Chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp shades of beautiful patterns.

HOWE'S FAMILY DYE COLORS—the shades being light brown drab, snuff brown, dark brown, light and dark blue, light and dark green, yellow, pink, orange, royal purple, scarlet, maroon, magenta, cherry and black.

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC REMEDIES.

CIGARS of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

TOBACCO: Rose Smoking Tobacco, Michigan and Solace fine cut, Natural Leaf, Twist and Fig Plug.

Finest and purest FRENCH CONFECTIONS.

PURE DOMESTIC WINES, consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry, for medicinal use.

The attention of Physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country merchant's orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable terms.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, Physicians can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Bedford, Feb. 9, 1866.

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally. J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community. A. S. SMITH.

Pattonsville, April 17:tf.

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes, Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TREASURER'S
SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School, Bounty and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the arrearages of Taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

GEORGE MARDOFF, Treas.

Acres.	per.	Warrantees or Owners.	
		Bedford Township.	
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
420		Daniel Barley	1 58
		Broad Top.	
150		James Entriken	5 84
75		William Gray	4 92
21		Wm P Schell	96
63		M J Martin	3 96
440	33	James Patton	14 90
440	13	do do	21 02
175	131	do do	8 82
58	44	do do	3 11
380		Francis Mowing	62 86
422	39	Barnet Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	8 69
465½		Isaac Kerr	15 00
440		John Razor	72
376		F Mowing	78
51		Wm T Daugherty	11 19
398		John Beltz	17 75
63		Jacob Myers	9 46
75		John Devereaux	56 86
342		Daniel Kerr	32 39
403		John Bollman	47 96
402	13	William Bunn	16 54
30		Lewis T Watson	17 90
372		Samuel L Tobias	14 76
427		Mary Montgomery	3 18
205		Newlin & Marshall	44 00
433		Margaret Montgomery	3 24
421		John Montgomery	3 22
25		John Figard	58
289		Eph Foster & W P Schell	8 68
14		James Figard	1 92
405		Ulrich Danner	4 44
30		Anders (owned by R. Wilson)	8 40
5		Adam Evans	48
62		William Figard	10 50
842		William Lane	188 08
480		C A Reamer	20 52
61		Loy & Patton	8 40
100		Dunlap & Evans	28 00
		Christian Barnet	13 78
3		Anderson, Lewis & Evans	67
32		Josiah Bacon	55 04
209	156	James Patton	13 95
12	108	do do	10 14
7	70	do do	11 13
110	150	do do	10 99
393	197	do do	11 09
21	210	Jas Patton & Wm Foster	5 04
77		Wm Anderson's heirs	19 63
25		John King's heirs	30 60
15		Entriken & Wilson	5 63
13		Entriken & Patterson	1 56
49		James Entriken	11 67
15		do do	12 47
49		Fluck & Dunlap	16 47
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co.	6 60
438		do do do	7 50
168		do do do	5 04
8		do do do	60
100		do do do	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R R co	46
75		do do do	1 12
250		do do do	22 66
30		John Hinish	32
16		Kessler & Whitney	2 40
19		Peter Kessler	4 12
27		Alex King and John Osborn	40 67
170		Alex King & Co	194 21
135		J N Lane's heirs & W. Foster	182 74
338		do do & Chivingston	834 07
200		do do & J Kerr	59 13
404		John N Lane & Co	12 12
440		John N Lane	157 80
400		John N Lane & Co	47 00
125		do do	8 78
400		do do	17 15
408		do do	59 32
210		do do	6 30
135		John McCanles	16 20
50		Rev P E Phelps	4 26
220		Phelps & Russell	40 75
119		James Patton	6 09
165		do do	1 94
12		William Rogers	806
8		do do	1 20
267		Jos Richardson & Shreaves	31 00
63		do do	10 67
175		PA Wilson & McCanles	38 50
289		P A Wilson	38 68
11		Warsing & Evans	36 00
100		Naomi Fisher	34 00
110		Castner, Cartman & Cummings	36 37
90		John A Canada	38 15
70		Wm M Hall & Figard	20
135		John W Whitney	45 16
50		do do	21 25
30		do do	9 75
		Colerain.	
90		Jos & Eml Diehl	81
437		Arthur Brown	1 28
		Cumberland Valley.	
50		James Heyden	56
106	117	Wm M Hall	32
400		James Smith	11 88
		Harrison.	
412		Danl Hinkle	1 36
349		John Tiernan	96
42	56	Barclay & Lyon	2 18
75		Andrew P Miller	1 92
		Hopewell.	
200		John Corby	2 40
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
101½		Michael Sipe	17 40
404		Richard Moan	1 76
420		John Cherry	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 50
409½		Samuel Moan	2 37
424	35	Alexander Moan	3 48
106½		John McIlnay	1 68
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	54	Israel Moan	1 30
196		Zachariah Moan	1 10
222		Elizabeth Piper	1 38
212	20	John Boyd	63
216	60	Isabella Davis	76
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125	James Wilson	64
187	40	David Piper	46
426		George F. Abbott	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
99		Richard Clark	28
402	57	Steven Moan	1 62
212		Robert Shaw	1 20
200		William Nicholas	76
400		Isaac Cavan	2 27
400		Margaret Cavan	2 50
25		Milligen & Benedict	24
9		Puderbaugh's heirs	18
5		A Rinan do do	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
443		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 26
324		Alexander Montgomery	1 08
368		Geo Hinish	1 32
286		William Foster	96
75		Robert Montgomery	28
900		— Carr	3 36
80		— Swartz	30
		Londonderry.	
395		Daniel Green	1 20
220		James Shaw	1 22
149		George Wolford	8 61
		Liberty.	
200		Mary Gordon	13 19
200		James Gordon	10 76
490		Thomas Jones	17 70
150½		Stephen Kerr	3 99
165		Edward Langley	15 85
200		Jacob Miller	7 88
200		Elizabeth Miller	7 53
200		Mary Piper	5 99
200		Amelia Piper	8 08
400		Edward Stone	20 68
132		John Town	22 56
86		George Thompson	60
50		James Entriken	2 46
403		Alex Montgomery	7 17
200		John Kerr	7 65
200		Samuel Kerr	7 44
100		George B Kay	2 68
206		Francis Moans	10 97
200		Milligen & Benedict	4 11
40		Peter Bowser	68
		George Thompson	22
½ Lot		Luke Feeney	56
8 Lots		Gen. Wm H Irvine	1 72
1 do.		G D Trout	47
200		John Stone	4 58
200		Bernard Moans	8 31
102		John McIlney	78
132		David Piper	2 99
200		Maria Alberti	3 38
107		— Bartlebaugh	2 36
32		Thomas & John King	139
70		William P Schell	5 22
14		do do	2 00
40		A B Cruett	2 45
1 Lot		Henry Stonerook	94
1 do		Daniel Stoner	3 71
1 do		Daniel Bear	5 63
1 do		Samuel Yingling	1 43
1 do		Jacob Biddle	47
1 do		Ephraim Smeltzer	1 00
1 do		M Stone	18
1 do		J Trontman	36
1 do		James Dunn	1 24
1 do		Terry Kinney	84
½ do		Goffrey's heirs	1 24
1 do		Saml McCarmack	24
1 do		Daniel Bare	1 12
1 do		Mrs Lawrence	61
1 do		Ann Scott	2 48
1 do		S J Africa	2 77
		Providence East.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	84
900		do do	44
800		do do	44
224½		do do	22
105	95	Mahlon Barton	30
95	55	Joshua Hixon	30
402	46	Keziah Logan	1 20
400	75	John Cavan	1 20
400		Isaac Cavan	1 20
401	40	James Cavan	1 20
394	38	Thomas Logan	1 20
210		George Dewecse	90
50		P. Olingerman or S Williams	46
204		Jacob Ritchey	33
17		J Spark's heirs or F Gibbs	16
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
211	104	Thomas M Ritchey	72
300		Isaac Ritchey	1 20
		St. Clair.	
411		William Snively	2 40
62		Henry Koontz	1 00
		Southampton.	
435		Henry Whetstone	1 32
177	31	James Reed	2 40
362	19	C Loyer & G H Spang	1 42
		Union.	
400		John Swaggart	6 80
400		Leonard Swaggart	6 80
266		Alexander Gardner	4 46
116		Wm Smith	1 94
43		Samuel Burket	81
116		John Shee	1 49
50		Frederick Snyder	81
274		Jeremiah Jackson	5 72
130		Jacob Swaggar	2 78
440		William Pearson	6 41
380		Ebenezer Branham	6 45
120		Conrod Imler	1 98
200		Christley Bowser	3 14
100		George Laib	1 64
100		Jacob Burket	1 79
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 82
123		John Still	6 80
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Brumbaugh & Co now Michael Shaefer	1 68
50		Couples, Brush Mt.	82
423		Hugh Porter	2 06
339		Griffith Evans	7 28
463½		Philip Stirle	6 82
439		John Martin	10 30
438		John Taylor	2 00
330		Wm Hunt	7 39
363½		Alexander Scott	7 35
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	4 27
124		do do	5 15
20		do do	32
90		do do (Warrior ridge)	2 04
80		Bowser (Brush Mt.)	2 39
		Woodberry South.	
135		Peter Shoenberger (ridge)	4 88
222		Elizabeth Piper	62
54	100	John S. Hetrick	28
80		J F.Loy,now J.Lingenfelter	30
268		Peter Shoenberger	3 20
		Woodberry Middle.	
180		Danl Montgomery	3 44
40		Adam Burgert	1 66
77		do do	1 50
4½		do do	48
5		do do	48
10		Henry Burgert	2 49
8		Isaac Burgert	1 62
15		do do	2 28
22		Kensingers heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	2 28
62		John McFadden	6 60
16		George Nicodemus	2 74
50		John Nicodemus	4 62
50		John Stonerook	6 91
18		Samuel Shriver	2 14
15		Jacob Zook	2 49
15		do do	2 55
40		Stonerook (part of Watt tract)	1 28
150		Robert Montgomery	4 90
13		Jacob Furrey	92
20		Rinehart Replogle	4 90
13		John Teeter	1 48
12		Samuel Teeter	1 68
15		Jacob Smith	2 16
19		Jacob Z Smith	2 48
17		George Smith	2 28
20		Archibald McFadden	2 48
14		Henry Stonerook	2 48
60		John Trench	1 14
46		Burner's heirs	2 28

ap16:3t

S. E. HENRY.....WM. P. JOHNSTON...T. S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can be had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,651yr.

628 **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628

Hopkin's "Own Make,"

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
NUMBER 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City: gotten up expressly to meet the WANTS of FIRST-CLASS TRADE; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every lehgth—from 2¼ to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at $2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 7½ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1.40 to $3.15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS, are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes—as well as for finish and durability: varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 Springs at 35 cents to $2.25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are WARRANTED to give Satisfaction; but buy none as such, unless they have, "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street," Stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, GOOD SKIRTS, Manufactured in New York, and Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap Skirts —15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1.00—25 springs, $1.15—30 springs, $1.25 and 40 springs $1.50.

Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.
TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!
March 9, 1866—4m.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute in to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford. Pa.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—
preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
No. 137North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,
For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.
feb2:1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Artemas Bennet, late of Southampton township, deceased.

Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them; properly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. S. BENNET,
ARTEMAS S. BENNET,
ap20:6t Executors.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For